

Hindu Organ

VOL. 5. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY } கிந்துசாதனம்.
டும்புத்தகம். } MARCH 7, 1894 }

கலியுகமூல சகுகூரு } NO 15
கயுகச, மார்க்சுமீ எவ, } இலக்கூரு

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இங்கிலிஷ் கமலவாபிராச் சோடி. சக்தக வெண்கமயான நீருள்ளது. குற்றம் சிறிதுமில்லாதது (ஒன்றையரைக்கால் கிழுத்து) ரூ 150/- குத்துப்பட்டு, கோரோசன், சஸ்தூரி என்பவைகளைச் சகலவித இங்கிலிஷ் மருந்துகளுமீ நுகர்கின்றன. காவலர் வீடு, வண்ணப்பண்ணை

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 591.
Jurisdiction }
class 1.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanthappar Kartigesoo of Neervaly.

Deceased.
Kathirasy widow of Kartigesoo of Neervaly
Muthalianachchan widow of Kanthappar of Neervaly
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kathirasy widow of Kartigesoo of Neervaly praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanthappar Kartigesoo of Neervaly coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of February 1894 in the presence of Messrs CASIPILLAI & CATHIRAVELU Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of February 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow and relict of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 29th day of March 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 20th day of February 1894

P. W. Conolly
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 592
Jurisdiction }
Class 1.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Netchingar Veerakatty of Navakuly.

Deceased
Moolanachchan widow of Veerakatty of Navakuly
Petitioner
1. Thampar Venasitamby of Navakuly and his wife
2. Sinnatankam of Do
Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Moolanachchan widow of Veerakatty of Navakuly praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Netchingar Veerakatty of Navakuly coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of February, 1894. in the presence of Messrs CASIPILLAI & CATHIRAVELU Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of February 1894. having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow and relict of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her, unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of March 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of February 1894.

P. W. CONOLLY
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 593
Jurisdiction }
Class 1.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muthaliam daughter of Sinnakutty of Maviddapuram

Deceased
Venayagar Somar of Tellippa
Petitioner
1. Vallar wife of Venayakar Somar of Tellippalai and
2. Kanthar Sithamparappillai of Maviddapuram
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Venayagar Somar of Tellippalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muthaliam daughter of Sinnakutty of Maviddapuram coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly Esquire, District Judge, on the 28th day of February 1894 in the presence of Messrs CASIPILLAI & CATHIRAVELU Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of February 1894. having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the sole heiress of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 29th day of March 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 28 dayth of February 1894.

P. W. Conolly
District Judge.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MARCH 7, 1894.

SOME PRESSING PUBLIC WANTS OF JAFFNA.

The occurrence since our last issue in the Grand Bazaar road—one of the most populous centres of our Town—of a case of what the Medical authorities appear to have considered as bordering upon Asiatic cholera, will serve as a sufficient excuse to us for resuming the criticism we had

already begun in our columns as to the public wants of this town. We do not intend to indulge in mere platitudes, but we trust our observations, in the face of the dangers that threaten us, will be accepted as intended to disclose a condition of affairs sufficient to rouse the attention of the Government to the need there is of paying immediate attention to the public wants of Jaffna. If, living at the close of the nineteenth century, we are to, as we presume we must, accept the conclusions of the best scientists of our day, it can't be nothing short of criminal negligence that the public should be allowed to continue to drink the vile poisoned stuff that the wells in the town must be yielding, placed as they are with the means of pollution so conveniently at hand. We have also at hand means of furnishing ourselves with what is good drinking water, say for instance, from the Keerimalai springs, in connection with which a scheme was once formulated, but the scheme went no further, and we continue to remain in our former position, undeterred by any sense of danger. Why we ask is this stagnation to exist? Are our public men lacking in public spirit to rouse themselves and to clamour that, like their fellow-countrymen throughout the Island, they too must be allowed to have a voice in the improvement and advancement of their town. We presume under present circumstances to await any official move in these matters will be to await till a more active and liberal policy is inaugurated in our Province. By that time who can foretell what may not overtake us or a day bring forth. We have many matters to refer to which we will take up duly from time to time. But the day has come for public action. Despite the dread of additional taxation which is unreasonably conjured up as an argument to the contrary, we maintain that our Town must come under the provisions of the Local Boards' Ordinance, and that public interests must be seen to, furthered and controlled by the peoples' representatives. It is, we repeat, a lasting disgrace that our large town, the centre of trade and of a thriving population, should exist without any municipal and proper sanitary regulation, and that we should have nothing to show of progress and public improvement by the side of towns of far less importance and far less wealth. We will not undertake to rest the responsibility of this state of affairs in any particular direction, but we are nothing to loathe to say that much of it is due to the apathy which we ourselves as a public have displayed. There has been a strong 'every-one-for himself' policy characterizing our society, and people have lulled themselves into a happy state of indifference that Government will do all for them and their welfare—an obviously wrong belief as the sequel has shown. Public welfare is a public concern, and without agitation it is hopeless to expect that officialdom, especially when it is in a dormant state and far from the central Government, as we are, will move. It is incumbent, therefore, on us to take every constitutional means as there may be and, at an early date, to secure the end in view. From no other source than ourselves and by no other means than constitutional agitation and a display of earnestness in public matters will our public wants ever be satisfied.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of "Fair Play" in another column on the opium question. We do not remember to have ever before written on the subject; and our correspondent, perhaps,

பாழ்வந்தணர்வானவரானினம்.....
கீழ்க்கண்புனல்வேந்தனுமோக்குக...
ஆழ்க்கீயகெல்லாமரணமே.....
குழ்க்கவையகமுந்தயர்ஜீர்கவே.....

விளம்பரம்.

மூன்றாம் பாலபாடம்.

சைவவிக்தியாசாலைகளிற் சற்கும் மூன்றாம் வ
குப்பினர்க்காகச் செய்த மூன்றாம் பால
பாடம் அச்சிட்டு முடிந்தது. வேண்டியபவ
ர்கள் இச்சாலைபிற்பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். விலை
சதம். உரு.

கையொப்பவரவு.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'A. காலகோதர்', 'N. சுப்பிரமணியம்', 'வே. விசயசுந்தரம்' etc.

சைவப்பிரசங்கம்.

பங்குனிமீ
கூட வி. வீமன்சுரமலித்தியாசாலையிலும்,
சடவெ. சந்திரோடையிலும்,
ருடச. அளவெட்டிவித்தியாசாலையிலும்,
கூட ரூ. ஏழாலையிலும்,
அட செ. மாதகலித்தியாசாலையிலும்,
செவ வி. டிளவாலையிலும்,
கூட செ. சித்திரமேழியிலும்,
கூட செ. பண்டத்தரிப்பிலும்,
கூட ரூ. கோட்டையிலும், தாவடியிலும்,
உசவ வி. கருங்காலித்தியாசாலையிலும்,
உசவ செ. வலந்தலை சுப்பிரமணியவித்தியாசாலை
உசவ செ. வலந்தலை இங்கிலிசுவித்தியாசாலையிலும்
ஸ்ரீமத். க. ஏரம்பையரவர்களாலே செய்யப்படுகி.

இத்துசாதனம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம்; விசயநூலி மாசிகி 1896.

ஹெளலந்துப்பாதிரியாருடைய தமிழ்.

கண்ணாடி வீட்டிலிருந்து கல்லெறிதிறவர்க
ளுள் முதலானவர் ஹெளலந்துப்பாதிரியாரென்
றே சொல்லவேண்டும். இவர், கண்டிக்குறி இங்கிலி
சு வித்தியாசாலைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பரிசுகொடுக்கும்
போது, பண்ணாறு தெரிந்தாயிந்த பக்ததமிழை ஏனை
யிலக்கணவரம்பலாத இங்கிலிசுப் பாணையோடு துக்
கித்தமிழ் கூடாததென்று தள்ளிவிட்டார். தமிழை
க்கற்காத இங்கிலிசு மாத்திரம் கற்றவர்களுக்கு இ
து ஒருபோது உவப்பாயிருப்பினும், இரண்டுபாணைக
ளையும் கற்றவர்கள் சரிவரல்கொண்டு கடலாரும் பார்த்
தலோடென்றென்றே சொல்வர். பாதிரியார் பெரி
ளவைகளை ஒன்றொன்றாயெடுத்து ஆராயின் இடம்
போதாதெனக் கருதி, அவர் உரைகல்லாய்வைத்துக்
கொண்ட இங்கிலிசுயுள்ள குறைகளைக் காட்டுமாற்றா
ல், தமிழின் பெருமையையும், இங்கிலிசு உரைகல்லாய்
யிற்கத்தக்கதென்பதையும் சிறிது காட்டுகின்றேன்.
தமிழொழுந்திலக்கணம் சரியானதென்றும் அதி
ற்பலகுறைகள் இருக்கின்றனவென்றும் சொன்னார். த
மிழிலக்கணத்தில் கன்னூல் சின்னாலிலும் அவற்றிற்
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னக் கருதி வர வர சருக்கிருக்கிறார்கள். இ
ங்கிலிசிலொழுந்தென்றே

மேலும் கண்டிவிலக்கணம் சரியானதென்றும் அதி
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மிழிலக்கணத்தில் கன்னூல் சின்னாலிலும் அவற்றிற்
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ங்கிலிசிலொழுந்தென்றே

இந்தியாவின் பூர்வநிலையு
ற்தற்காலநிலையும்.
India-Past and Present.

சென்ற வியாழ்க்கிழமைவிரவு 'விக்கிரமபிரகாச'
கோல்' என்னுஞ் சாஸனியல், ஸ்ரீ. பத்திராப ஐயங்கார்
ல் இவ்வியைப்பற்றி ஒருங்கியாசுச் செய்யப்பட்டது
இவ்வியைப்பற்றிய சம இந்நியாவிலிருந்து வந்த
பலர்க்கும் அறிவித்தது மாத்திரமன்றி, அவையனைப்
பலர் ஆராயவும் ஏதாவயிற்று. இத்துக்குடைய சம
யம் சாதி கல்வி இராசத்திரம் முதலானவற்றினால்,
'கோலி' போசத்தகாதசாதிசமயத்தைமாதிரிமொ
ழித்து, மற்றவைகளைப்பெல்லாம் ஐயங்கார் முறை
யிற் றுத்துப் பேசினார். இவ்வியை இங்கிலி

பேசப்பட்டது. கீழே விழுந்த ஒருகாதித்தன்
எடுத்துக்கொடுத்தாலும் அந்தந்த (Thanks) து
எல்லாம், ஒருவன் பததப் போல வன்சொல்
துக்கப்பட்டதற்காலும் அவையுமே I Deeply
to record the death of-என்று சொல்லவு
துக்கியவளவு மரியாதைக்கு உடன்பட்ட பாணை
இங்கிலிசு ஆரவால், அதிற் பேசுபவர்கள் அதிகமரியா
தையை அதுசரித்தே பேசுவார்கள். அதபற்றிப்போ
லும், ஐயங்காரும், அன்னிபிசுஎன்ற உன்னிட இ
சோப்பியர் பலர் இத்துக்குடைய சாதியேற்பாடு
போற்றிப்போற்றி காழ்வாழியென்று துதித்து அதனை
க் கொண்டுபோய் உச்சப்படியில் வைக்கவும், அவற்றி
ற்கு மீளாகச் சிலவார்த்தையாடினார். அது ஒருவரை
யொருவர் புகழாமபோது புகழப்படுபவர்க் அந்தப்புகழ்
ச்சிக்கு நாம் தகுந்தவாறல்லவென்று சொல்லும் நியாய
யப்பற்றியும் அறிவந்தக்கது. சாதிபேதம வேத
தீர் சொல்லப்பட்டபொருளை நென்று ஐயங்கார்போல்
வார் பலர் சொல்லக் கேட்டோம். ஆதிவேதமாகிய
இந்நிலைவேதத்தில் ஆதிசுண்டமாகிய சமயகண்டத்தி
யுள்ள இதரேய பிராமணத்தில் ஏழாம் பகுதியையிற்
மூன்றாம் பகுதியையிற் பிராமணன் என்றும், டீட்டா
ம பகுதியையிற் இரண்டாம் பகுதியையிற் சமத்திரிய
னென்றும் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. சமவேதத்தி
யும் வழங்கப்பட்டமையை 'சாமவேதமும் புராண
'என்றும், பிராமண பிரயாவின் முகத்தினின்றும் வேத
ங்கள் தோன்றியபோதே பிறந்தார் எனக் கூறுகின்
றார். ('The Sama Veda and the Puranas affirm
that the Brahmans were produced from the
mouth of Brahma at the same time that the
Vedas dropped from it.') என்னும் இசோப்பிய ப
ணைத்தொருவருடைய வாக்சாலிசு. ஆகவே, பிரா
மணர் முதலிய சாதிப்பவர்கள் வேதத்தினுள்ளவாற

ஐயங்காருடைய உபநியாசத்தில் பிறர் மாறாக வி
ளக்ககூடிய மற்றொன்று, இந்தியர் மத்திய ஆசியாவி
லிருந்து வந்து குடியேறினவர்களைப்பற்றி. பாதிரியா
ருட அவரைச் சேர்ந்தவரும் போதித்த போதனை
அவ்வளவு கடியதாறல்ல அது ஐயங்காருடைய வாயி
லும் தமொறி வந்தவிட்டது. கிறிஸ்தவர் சமயம், இ
ந்துக்குடைய சாத்திரங்கள் மொழியுடைய சாத்தி
தற்கு முற்பட்டனவாகச் சொல்லக் கிறிதம் மயம்
பொருத்திருக்கின்றன. புணலினுள்ள காலிசுச் சம
ய்விருந்த பண்டமொழியு. புணலினுள்ள காலிசுச் சம
யர்களைக்கொண்டு ஒருவகையான கண்டிசுடு 'வேத
சாத்திரங்கள் கிறித்தவர்க்கு முன் 2500 வருஷக் கொ
டங்கி 2000 ஆர் ஒருவகையான உட்காரியன்' (So that
we would fix the very commencement of the Vedic
Literature between 2400-2600 B C' என்றார்.
கிறிஸ்தவர் சொல்லும் சமப் பிராமணிக், மு. உக்டும்
வருஷமளவிலுண்டாயது. ஆசியே இந்துக்குடைய
வேதம் மேல்கொல்லிய பண்டமுடைய கண்டி
சுப்படி சமப்பிராமணத்திற்கு இவ்வருஷம் முந்தியது.
பிராமணத்தின்கீழ் சேவாவுடைய வகையான உட்காரியன்
இந்தியாவுக்கு வர இன்னும் எவ்வளவுகாலஞ் சென்றி
ருக்கும். ஆதலால் இந்தியர் மத்திய ஆசியாவிலிருந்து
வந்தவரென்பது பொருத்தமல்லாதது.

இனி இந்துக்குடைய பழைய அசுரியனைப்பற்றி
அதிக்கு சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை, கிறித்த பிறந்தற்கு
உகவருஷத்துக்கு முன் எழுதப்பட்ட மென்ருவர் (Mon-
gnuer) என்னுமிடத்திலுள்ள ஒருபாழ்க்கிழத்திற் கிடக்
காத காரணப்பட்டு C. Wilkins என்னுஞ் சாதாரணியல் மொ
ழிப்பெயர்க்கப்பட்ட ஒரு செப்புப்பட்டயத்தின், அத்த
லுமிருந்து கோபாலனென்றும் அசுரியனைவன் தன்
கீழ்த்தியோகத்தர் சிலருக்குச் சில சிலங்களைச் சர்வம
னியம் பண்ணினதாகத் தெரிகின்றது. அவர்களுடைய
உத்தியோகப் பெயரை Wilkins என் டர் மொழி
பெயர்த்தவாறே காட்டுகின்றோம். அவை Prime
minister, Chief investigator of all things, Chief
officer of punishments, Chief keeper of the
gates, Generalissimo, Chief obviator of difficul-
ties, Chief instructor of children, Keeper of the
records, Patrols, Viceroy, Superintendent, In-
vestigatior of crimes, Thief-catcher, Mace-bearer,
Keeper of the instruments of punishments,
Collector of customs, Commander of a small
party, Supervisor of cultivation, Guard of the
suburbs, Commander of a fort, Guard of the
wards of the city, Chief guard of the wards,
Director of affairs, Chief of the spies, Messenger,
Swift messengers, Governor of a city, Superin-
tendent of the rivers, Chief of the Boats'. எ
ன்பவைகளாம். இதில் தற்சமத்தில் இங்கிலிசுரிசின
ர் வைத்திருக்கும் நீதிபதிகள், பிச்சகால், சேனபதி,
இரேகுத்தலைவர், இந்நிலைசார், வித்தியாசத்தர், சப்ப
ந்சப்பித்தான், கீர்பாய்ச்சுக்கலைவர், செக்கோல் தாங்
கி, பொலிசு முதலான பலவகையான உத்தியோகத்
தரும், உற்பாதத்தால் வருவனவற்றையெடுத்து சந்தி
யாதிகளார் நிற்பவர்க்கும் பிறரும் இருத்ததாகத்
தேன்றுகின்றது. இந்தியாவின் பூர்வநிலை அசுரியலி
யும் குறைவற்றதென்பது.

இந்தியாவின் பூர்வநிலையைக் குறித்துச் சமயம் வா
ய்க்கும்போது எழுதவாம்.
சமயம்
வைகிகசைவைக்கத்தாந்துவித
சைவசித்தாந்த சமயம்.
[சுரியிலிருந்து ஸ்ரீமத். கி. செக்கிராசையரவர்கள்
எழுதியுட்பியது]
(ருடு), பக்கத்தொடர்,
அ. சாயத்தியின் மெய்ப்பொருள் விசேஷப்புகு
த மைத்திராயனோபித்யம், 'பச்சகணத் தியானி
கின்றோம், பச்சகாலார் உருத்திரனென்றும் (சென்

refers to a Tamil article that appeared in the "HINDU ORGAN" of the 10th January last. A careful perusal of that article will show that it almost entirely confined itself to the question of the suppression of the opium traffic in the Indian Empire which forms the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission. The Tamil Editor of this paper simply echoed the voice of public opinion as expressed by the entire Indian press, both Anglo-Indian and native, in holding that any interference with the manufacture and sale of opium in India will be fraught with the gravest financial and political dangers to the Empire. The Indian Government derives an annual revenue of about 60 millions of rupees from the opium monopoly. It can therefore as little afford to do without this source of income as the British Government without its revenue from alcohol. Millions of people, besides, especially in the Native States, depend for their livelihood upon the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium. Apart from this financial aspect of the question there is a political danger to be apprehended in restricting the sale of opium in India. What alcohol is to the British soldier, opium is the native sepo. There are also some races in Upper India to whom the latter has become a necessary of life. Any penal restrictions in the manufacture and use of opium, therefore, will be resented in India to the verge of mutiny and rebellion. We will not be surprised if the anti-opium party will not gain much by the labours of the Royal Commission now in India under the Presidency of Lord Brassey.

But, it must be owned, Ceylon stands on quite a different footing from India in regard to this question. The general revenue of the Colony will not be affected by restricting the sale of opium here as it is done in England and Burmah. Nor is there the least likelihood of such a measure causing any discontent among Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony. It is an admitted fact that some years ago opium eating was quite unknown in Ceylon, except among some Malay soldiers. The evil has, however, largely increased in recent years, especially in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces of the Island. We, therefore, cordially sympathise with the efforts of those who are now striving to put down the evil habit in Ceylon.

The opium question in Ceylon must be decided on its own merits. It is strange, some people seem to think, that those who strive so hard to put an end to the pernicious habit of eating and smoking opium, should have made no efforts to minimize the evil effects of the unrestricted and free use of arrack in Ceylon which is the cause of much misery and crime among the people. But two wrongs cannot make one right. It is an established fact that opium is a poison and that its habitual use depraves a man morally and physically. The sooner, therefore, measures are adopted by Government to restrict its sale in this Colony the better for the welfare of the native population. It would be also easier to eradicate the evil in its incipient state before it had grown and become difficult to be grappled with. It is however to be hoped that, in the cause of temperance, and as a proof of their consistency and philanthropy, those who now lead the agitation here against opium will also make a serious effort to restrict the distillation and sale of arrack in the Island.

MR CASIE CHITTY'S CLAIMS FOR THE REGISTRARSHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We have always advocated in these columns Mr. Casie Chitty's claims to a permanent appointment under Government. Mr. Casie Chitty is a graduate of an English University and a Barrister-at-law, and, in point of qualifications for a permanent appointment under the Subordinate Civil Service scheme or otherwise, stands second to none in the Island. On the contrary, Mr. Casie Chitty's qualifications are higher than those of many who have received Government preferment. Take the case of Mr. Philip De Sarum and Mr. W. Dunville. Although we do not grudge these gentlemen the appointment they have received, can it be contended that their training and qualifications are as high as those of Mr. Casie Chitty? When two such appointments were made among the Singhalese, cannot one Tamil man of spotless integrity, high character, and liberal education, as Mr. Casie Chitty is, be given a similar appointment?

Mr. Casie Chitty's claims are far greater than those to whom Government have given permanent appointment. He had for several years acted as Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakacheri. He also acted as Police Magistrate of Kandy and District Judge of Kurunegala, though for a short time. For the last three years Mr. Casie Chitty has been officiating as Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakacheri. Not to speak of the services he has rendered to Government, Mr. Casie Chitty has placed the Legal profession under great obligation to him by his Analysis of the "Ceylon Penal Code" and the Criminal Procedure Code and his translation of certain Titles of Voet, the leading authority in Roman-Dutch-law. Mr. Casie Chitty's experience as an Advocate is as great and varied as his services to Government. He has practised his profession in Colombo, Kandy and Jaffna.

Now that the Registrarship of the Supreme Court is about to fall vacant by the retirement of Mr. Thwaites we hope that Government will mete out justice to Mr. Casie Chitty by giving the appointment to him. It is likely that the appointment will go out of the department, seeing that the Senior Deputy Registrar is a layman not belonging even to the lower branch of the profession as Mr. Swan the second Deputy Registrar does. It goes without saying that it is in every way desirable that the Registrar of the Supreme Court should be an Advocate or Barrister. And in England the case is so. We would, therefore, urge on Government the claims of Mr. Casie Chitty for a permanent appointment and hope that Government will see its way to appoint him as Registrar of the Supreme Court in succession to Mr. Thwaites.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WEATHER—The night is something

have rain soon, the health of the place will very much affected.

CHOLERA—This dire epidemic has broken out at Changapai, a village about 10 miles from Town. There were up to yesterday 11 deaths, of which 3 proved fatal. The disease is said to have been first caught by a man who himself was not an arrival from India, but who went to the Island of Valanai to meet some pilgrims who returned from Rameswaram. It is strange that none of the pilgrims themselves had the attack. The Colonial Surgeon lost no time in repairing to the village and taking such measures as to check the progress of the disease which, we hope, will be stamped out as effectually as it was done near the Grand Bazaar and at Araly.

Food prospects—The farmers are busy gathering their paddy crops. Except in some two or three divisions such as Poonagerin, Karachi and parts of Tenmarachi, the paddy crop this year is a great failure owing to want of rain. But we are glad to learn that throughout India the crops is a bumper one. The price of paddy here has consequently fallen from Rs.1-75 to Rs 1-36, a bushel. Vessels-laden with paddy have commenced to arrive here from the ports of South India and Burmah.

Educational—The Hindu High School building work has been resumed under the superintendence of Mr. Pasupathy Chettiar, the energetic Treasurer of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, who has returned from Tirukketheecharam after doing useful work there.

Tirukketheecharam—Excavations have been made at Tirukketheecharam in different places, and it appears that the pavements of some parts of the ancient temple were found at a depth of twelve feet. If the earth for a depth of 12 feet were to be removed from an area of one square mile which the ancient Temple is said to have covered, it will cost a good deal of money before commencing the actual building of the Temple. We hope the Saivite community both in the Island and in India will contribute liberally towards this grand undertaking.

The Jaffna Railway—The committee met after a very long time on Monday the 5th instant at the Jaffna Library. After doing some preliminary work, they elected as additional members of the Committee, Rev. Father Massiet, Rev. D. P. Niles, and Messrs M. B. Swampillai, A. Sapapathy, M. Vytialingam, and J. H. Martyn. The committee will meet again on the 12th instant to elect a Chairman and to attend to other important business.

The Victoria Reading Hall—The sixth annual general meeting of this institution will be held in the Hall on Monday the 12th instant at 7. P M.

A Lecture—Mr. Padmanaba Ayengar, the second Master of the Hindu High School delivered a very interesting lecture on "India past and present" in the Victoria Reading Hall on the evening of the 1st instant, before a large and attentive audience. Mr Ellankannayaga Mudaliyar occupied the Chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai who was to have presided on the occasion.

The Mannar Assistant Agency—Mr. Jackson the Assistant Agent at Mannar, has been obliged to leave the station on account of ill-health. It is said Mr. Pagden will be sent again to that District. We hope, in the interest of the public, Government will send an officer there who will cordially co-operate with the officers of other departments in that out of the way place. Since of late we have been sickened to hear of the friction that existed between the Asst. Agent of Mannar and officers of other departments of Government.

The Tinnavaly Saivite School—A very interesting function took place on Friday the 2nd instant at the Anglo-Vernacular School of which Mr. K. Muttatamby is the Manager. The occasion was the distribution of prizes to the successful students. There was a large and respectable gathering and the proceedings were carried on in Tamil with great credit to those who took part in them. The most noticeable feature was that there were several addresses in Tamil, clearly indicating that there is a great revival in Jaffna of the Tamil education and an earnest desire to educate the Saivite youths in the tenets of their religion. Messrs Advocates Kanagasabai and Nageswaram among others made eloquent addresses in Tamil. The former on the occasion.

the Misses Lietch—We are glad to learn the Misses Lietch have returned to Jaffna the Metropolis with two lady Doctors, Mrs. Leslie and Miss Walker. They are now staying at Tellepally, but their future station will be Chavakacheri, where they intend, we understand, building a Hospital for women. We wish them success, in their new undertaking.

Obituary—We regret to record the death of Mr. Narayanan Varitambay, ex-Udaiyar of Chavakacheri and the richest farmer in Jaffna which took place at his residence at Chavakacheri on the 23rd ultimo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor "Hindu Organ."

SIR,—Though the opium question is very much to the front just now, the subject does not seem to be clearly understood by the inhabitants of our own little Island, judging from an article which appeared in your valuable paper a little while ago. It is a well established and proved scientific fact that opium is a noxious drug, that is to say a poison and on that account its sale is restricted in England and elsewhere. Why then should its use be encouraged here and people ignorant of its real nature be tempted to acquire a habit which tends to ruin them physically and morally? One has only to look at the poverty stricken, emaciated form of a confirmed opium smoker and listen to his piteous tale of wretchedness to be convinced of the harm which is thus wrought.

No poison can ever be a necessity in any country. The Chinese as a people lived thousands of years happily without opium. No doubt those who become enslaved to the vicious habit now acquired would be miserable without it. But future generations would rise up and call those blessed who helped to save them from the fate which befell their fathers. Some people once thought spirits were indispensable to the Westerns, but that idea has exploded since the spread of the great temperance movement over the world. When it was first set on foot people mocked and scorned it, but now there are whole Towns where no strong drink can be obtained and millions of healthy robust people are living witnesses of the indisputable fact before mentioned that no poison is a necessity. The Savings Banks show that this is no pecuniary loss to a nation, but on the contrary a great gain. Money saved instead of being squandered on vice enriched not only the individual but also the whole community. So will it be if the opium traffic be abolished. The fields in which the poppy grows will not be idle. Rice, grain, cotton and other useful products may be cultivated in its stead which will give food, clothing, and occupation to those now engaged in the opium growth as well as to thousands now starving and nearly naked. As we look round our part of the island and see colleges, industrial institutions, and schools flourishing from which our young men emerge well equipped for the battle of life, we must acknowledge that we are indebted to the Missionaries for those things and give them credit at least for good intentions towards us in other matters. They are working now in China in spite of rebuff and persecution. In no spirit of vengeance but rather that of self sacrifice they endeavour to remove both threatened and existing evils. To show that they are not alone in recognizing the danger of opium we might refer to the great meeting held in Colombo last December. There representatives of all classes and all religions united to express their opinion of the evil which would certainly result from the present system of licensing opium shops, and they join hand to hand to get it—Let not us in Jaffna be behind them but work intelligently in co-operation with all who desire our welfare.

Yours
FAIR PLAY.

MADAME BLAVATSKY.

[Continued from P 52 No13]

Laura M. Cooper says "Madame Blavatsky's character was of an exceptionally pure and lofty type, her life was unspiced and her integrity spotless." Countess Wachtmeister, a Swedish lady of high rank and position, who was living with Madame Blavatsky for many years, says—"A truer and more faithful friend one could never have than H. P. B. and I think it the greatest blessing of my life to have lived with her in such intimacy." Alice Gordon, another lady who well knew Madame Blavatsky says—"I can say with perfect frankness that although she was the most intellectual woman I have known, she was, I consider, so constituted that in her case systematic deceit was impossible. She had neither the cunning nor the self-control needful for plotting and concealment, and she lived so openly among her friends that the many falsehood about her are absurd to those who have lived in the same house with her. She had the kindest of heart the most generous of dispositions *** We who know what a wonderful woman she was and how interesting prominently forward know also that a day will come when the world will acknowledge her greatness and will realize that we who defend and reverence her memory are not such foolish and gullible people as the ignorant public of today has assumed."

Of her vast and profound knowledge Mr. Herbert Burrows says "only its ripples ever reached us but those would make an ordinary ocean."

One more quotation and I have done. This is from Mrs. Anne Besant—"I have seen how devoted she (Madame Blavatsky) was to the least of her disciples how generous to the worst of her slanderers and foes. And I say unhesitatingly that she was the best, purest the truest, the highest, the most devoted and self-sacrificing human soul that I have ever known or conceived. A Hindu